

SUMMARY OF ETHICS RULES UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE 2010

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ETHICS LAW AND PROGRAMS
DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT
GENERAL COUNSEL FOR
ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE
202-482-5384
ethicsdivision@doc.gov
www.ogc.doc.gov/ethics.html

PUBLIC SERVICE IS A PUBLIC TRUST

As a Department of Commerce employee, you have been placed in a position of trust and are held to a high standard of ethical conduct. This handout contains a summary of the rules set forth in conflict of interest statutes and the *Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch*. You should retain this handout for use as a reference source. The first part of the handout contains a basic summary of ethics rules; the second part provides specific guidance for employees of the Office of the Secretary regarding some of the ethics rules.

For advice about ethics rules, contact the Ethics Law and Programs Division of the Office of the Assistant General Counsel for Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, at 202-482-5384 or ethicsdivision@doc.gov.

Designated Agency Ethics Official:
Cameron F. Kerry, General Counsel

Alternate Designated Agency Ethics Official:
Barbara S. Fredericks, Assistant General Counsel for Administration

Office of Inspector General – The Ethics Law and Programs Division provides advice but does not investigate allegations of violations of law. To report fraud, waste, abuse, or other violations of law, or to request an investigation, call the Office of Inspector General Hotline at 800-424-5197 or 202-482-4661 or e-mail hotline@oig.doc.gov.



FINANCIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

USPTO

Basic Principle: No Self-Dealing

General Rule. You may not participate as a Government official in a matter that will have a direct and predictable effect on your financial interests; on the financial interests of your spouse, minor children, household members, general partners, outside employers, or prospective employers; or on the financial interests of an organization in which you serve as a trustee, officer, or board member. This includes a matter that affects a company in which you own stock.

Exemptions from the General Rule. Exemptions permit you to participate in matters affecting a financial interest if the financial interest is:

- a holding in a diversified mutual fund;
- a holding in an industry sector-specific mutual fund or geographic sector-specific mutual fund of \$50,000 or less (if interests in all such funds in the same sector are \$50,000 or less);
- a publicly-traded stock or bond holding of \$15,000 or less;
- a publicly-traded stock or bond holding of \$25,000 or less with regard to a matter in which the entity is not a named party (and if total holdings in all affected entities are \$25,000 or less or, if it is a broad policy matter, if total holdings in the industry or group affected by the matter are \$50,000 or less); or
- not substantial and for which you have received a conflict of interest waiver through the Ethics Law and Programs Division. (Such waivers are generally available only for employees serving overseas under current Department policy.)

Waivers. Waivers of the disqualification requirement may be granted with regard to interests that are not covered by one of the exemptions but that are not substantial; however, current Department policy is to rely on the exemptions listed above rather than issue individual waivers. Nevertheless, if you believe that a waiver is appropriate in a particular case, contact the Ethics Law and Programs Division at 202-482-5384.



APPEARANCES OF BIAS (NON-FINANCIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)

USPTO

Basic Principle: No Special Favors

Appearances of Impropriety concerning Participating in Matters Involving Relatives and Associates. Unless you receive specific authorization, you may not participate in a matter as a USPTO employee if one of the parties to the matter is (or is represented by) a person with whom you have a close family or business relationship (a “covered relationship”), if your participation would create an appearance of loss of impartiality.

Persons with whom you are considered to have a “covered relationship” include:

- persons with whom you have or are seeking a business or a financial relationship (other than a routine consumer transaction);
- members of your household;
- your close relatives;
- employers and clients of your parents, dependent children, and spouse (and their prospective employers and clients);
- former non-Federal employers and clients (for a one-year period, or a two-year period if you received an extraordinary severance payment from the former employer before entering into Federal service); and
- organizations in which you are an active participant (other than political organizations).

In addition, if you are a non-career (political) appointee and served as a registered lobbyist at any point in the two-year period before your appointment, for two years you may not work as a Federal employee on any matter on which you provided lobbying services or on any matter within the specific issue area on which you lobbied.

Exceptions. Authorization to participate in a matter in which one of these persons or entities is a party (or represents a party) may be granted if USPTO’s need for your participation outweighs appearance concerns. To seek such an authorization, contact the Ethics Law and Programs Division at 202-482-5384.



GIFTS BRIBES AND SALARY SUPPLEMENTATION

USPTO

Basic Principle: Avoid Undue Influence

Bribes and Salary Supplementation. You may not ask for or accept payment for taking or failing to take action as a Federal employee or for performing your Government job.

Personal Gifts. Generally, you may not accept a gift from anyone who has (or is seeking) a contract, grant, or other business with the Department; that is regulated by the Department; or has interests that may be affected by performance of your USPTO duties; or a gift that is offered because of your USPTO position. This usually includes gifts to your spouse or your minor child. However, *exceptions* permit you to accept:

- gifts of \$20 or less (other than cash) (up to \$50 per year from the same donor);*
- gifts from relatives or friends (if based on a personal relationship);
- invitations to widely-attended events (if from the host (generally) and if your supervisor approves your attendance as being in USPTO's interest);*
- discounts available to a broad range of persons;
- awards and honorary degrees (in specified circumstances);*
- meals, lodging, or transportation offered based on outside employment;*
- business meals overseas, if a foreign citizen is present (to the city's *per diem*);* and
- gifts from a foreign government of \$335 or less—gifts of over \$335 may be accepted, but become property of the United States Government.

** this exception does not apply if you are a political appointee and the gift is from a lobbyist or lobbying organization other than a 501(c)(3) organization or a media company*

Gifts between Employees. In general, you may not offer a gift to a supervisor or accept a gift from a subordinate. However, *exceptions* permit you to accept or give:

- a gift for a major life event (such as a child's birth, a retirement, or a wedding);
- items of \$10 or less given occasionally;
- food shared in the office; and
- personal hospitality at one's home or a gift to a host or hostess.

Gifts to USPTO. USPTO may accept gifts to support agency programs, but may not accept travel gifts from individual companies or law firms or attorney organizations, or from agency contractors or anyone with an interest in a pending controversial matter.



OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT AND ACTIVITIES

USPTO

Basic Principle: Avoid Divided Loyalties

General Rule on Outside Employment. You may not engage in outside employment or any other outside activity that conflicts with your USPTO position, including employment that requires disqualification from significant Government duties and activities that create an appearance of using public office for private gain. There are special rules for practicing law, writing or teaching for compensation, and working overseas. Furthermore, special rules apply regarding the outside activities of political appointees. Call the Ethics Law and Programs Division for specific advice regarding these special rules.

Working for a Foreign Government. The U.S. Constitution bars you from working for, or accepting any compensation from, a foreign government, absent statutory approval.

General Rule on Contacting the Government and Receiving Payments for Communications by Others. You may not, in general, act as an agent or attorney or, if paid, otherwise represent anyone before any Federal agency or Federal court in your personal capacity. Representation includes any contact made on behalf of someone else with the intent to influence Government action. In addition, you are barred from receiving any payment that is based on the representational activities of someone else, such as a partner, before a Federal agency or Federal court during a period in which you served as a Federal employee.

Exceptions to the Rule on Contacting the Government. You may represent other Federal employees in some personnel disputes if you do not receive compensation and you may represent your parents, spouse, or children, or an estate or trust, if you receive prior approval. You also may represent, without compensation, professional, recreational, and similar groups before the Government if the majority of the organization's members are Federal employees or their spouses or dependents, and if the matter does not involve claims against the Government, proceedings in which the organization is a party, or Government financial benefits to the organization. Contact the Ethics Law and Programs Division (202-482-5834) if you need to obtain prior approval or advice.



POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

USPTO

Basic Principle: Keep Government and Political Activities Separate

General Restrictions concerning Engaging in Political Activities. You may not engage in partisan political activities while on Government premises or while on official duty. You also may not use the authority of your Government position or Government resources, including equipment, services, or your official title, in connection with partisan political activities. In addition, you may not:

- accept or receive a political contribution;
- personally solicit political contributions or host a political fund-raiser;
- run as a candidate in a partisan election (except as an independent candidate in local elections in the Washington, D.C. suburbs and other designated areas); or
- solicit or accept volunteer services from a subordinate.

(However, an exception to the rule against political fund-raising lets a union member solicit other union members who are not subordinates for contributions to a multi-candidate political committee of the union.)

Permissible Activities. Except as indicated in the above restrictions, you may actively engage in political campaign activities during non-duty hours (unless you are a career member of the SES or an administrative law judge). Permissible activities include:

- assisting in the management of a campaign;
- serving as an officer in a political organization;
- soliciting votes (but not funds) for a candidate;
- giving speeches on behalf of a candidate or party;
- making telephone calls or stuffing envelopes on behalf of a campaign; and
- speaking at a fund-raising event (if you do not ask for funds and are listed as a guest or speaker and not as a host of the event).

Special Rules for Career SES Members and ALJs. If you are a career member of the Senior Executive Service or an administrative law judge (rather than a patent judge or trademark judge), you may not actively assist in the conduct of a partisan campaign or serve as an officer in a political organization, even during non-duty hours. However, during non-duty hours you may actively participate in nonpartisan elections and referenda; regarding partisan candidate campaigns, you may vote, make contributions, sign nominating petitions, and engage in similar activities.



MISUSE OF GOVERNMENT POSITION AND RESOURCES

USPTO

Basic Principle: Do Not Steal

Use of Government Resources. You may use Government resources only for authorized Government activities. Such resources include Government equipment, supplies, and services, and the time of Government personnel. You may not use nonpublic information you receive as a Federal employee for personal purposes. You may, however, use frequent flier miles and other benefits you earned from Government travel for personal purposes, including personal travel or upgrades for official travel.

Internet and E-mail Services. You may use Government access to the Internet and e-mail for personal purposes if it does not interfere with office operations *provided that* you do not use Government access to the Internet or e-mail for:

- obtaining or viewing sexually explicit material;
- operating a commercial business or profit-making venture;
- partisan political activities;
- prohibited lobbying activities;
- any use that results in an additional charge to the Government;
- engaging in prohibited discriminatory conduct;
- any activity that would discredit the Department; or
- any action that would violate a statute or regulation.

You may use office printers for personal Internet and e-mail purposes, provided such use does not consume excessive resources. If you have a question regarding the personal use of access to the Internet or e-mail or printers, contact the USPTO Office of General Counsel for advice on the USPTO Agency Administrative Order on Limited Personal Use of Government Equipment.

Use of Government Position. You may not use your Government authority, including business contacts obtained through your Government employment, for personal activities. You may not use your USPTO title in connection with a personal activity, except as part of general biographical data or for a professional journal. If you are a political appointee, under an Ethics Pledge you signed you are required to make hiring and employment decisions based on the candidate's qualifications, competence, and experience.



SEEKING EMPLOYMENT AND POST-EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES

USPTO

Basic Principle: Avoid Divided Loyalties

Seeking Employment. Once you begin to seek non-Federal employment, you must disqualify yourself from working as a USPTO employee on any matter that will affect a prospective employer. This disqualification continues until either party notifies the other of the end of the process. If you contact or are contacted by a bidder on a contract of \$100,000 or more in which you are involved, you must give a written notice to your supervisor and an attorney in the Ethics Law and Programs Division.

Post-Employment Restrictions. After you leave Federal service, you may not:

- contact a Federal agency or court on behalf of someone else concerning a specific-party matter you worked on;
- for two years, contact a Federal agency or court on behalf of someone else concerning a specific-party matter on which was under your responsibility during your last year of Federal service;
- for one year if you are a senior career employee or two years if you are a senior political appointee (have an annual base pay of \$155,440 or more), contact USPTO (or the entire Department if you are a Presidential appointee) on behalf of someone else;
- for one year, if you are a senior employee, advise (or represent before the U.S. Government) a foreign government or foreign political party;
- disclose or use protected nonpublic Federal information, such as treaty negotiation information, private personnel information, trade secrets or proprietary business information, and national security information;
- for one year, accept compensation from the contractor of a \$10,000,000 or more procurement, if you served as a procurement official or program manager;
- represent or assist in representing someone before USPTO on a patent you worked on or, for two years, a patent that was under your responsibility;
- for one year, apply for or acquire patent rights; or
- if you are a political appointee, for the remainder of the President's Administration, lobby any political appointee in the Executive Branch.

Exceptions and Special Post-Employment Rules. There are some exceptions to these rules, such as for providing testimony in some cases and for representing state and local governments, international organizations, and educational and medical institutions. Additional restrictions apply to attorneys, and to former employees who received buyouts. Contact the Ethics Law and Programs Division for a handout and advice.



FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

USPTO

Basic Principle: Tell the Whole Truth

Guidelines for Filing a Financial Disclosure Report. If you serve in a position in which your activities could have a substantial impact on the public, you may be required to file a financial disclosure report. Such reports are due when you are appointed to such a position and annually thereafter. The information requested on such forms—financial investments, liabilities, gifts, non-Federal positions, and arrangements with past and future employers—is information relevant to the ethics rules discussed in this handout. Ethics officials review the reports in order to identify potential conflicts of interest and to advise you on means to resolve any problem. For this system to work effectively, you must file your report on time and you must list all information requested as completely and clearly as possible.

Specific Guidance. When filling out your report, please:

- sign and date the report;
- if reporting an IRA or 401(k) plan, identify the specific holdings in the account;
- do not list as a gift payments for Government travel—these are gifts to the Government and should be reported on a Form CD 210 and a Form SF 326; and
- if listing an investment in, or position with, a closely-held company or partnership, identify the nature of the business and its location (city and state).

Remember that this information is used to provide advice to you, so the information you include on your report must be specific and complete in order to be useful.

**For further advice on ethics rules, contact the
Ethics Law and Programs Division
of the Assistant General Counsel for Administration,
U.S. Department of Commerce, at
202-482-5384 or ethicsdivision@doc.gov.**



**GUIDANCE FOR EMPLOYEES
OF THE
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

USPTO

Financial Conflicts of Interest

Interests in Patents – By statute, USPTO employees are barred from applying for or acquiring a patent or any right or interest in a patent issued by USPTO. This may also preclude you from serving as a member of the board of an organization that holds interests in a patent.

Conflicts of Interests regarding Patent Examiners – If you are a patent examiner, you may not participate in the review of any patent application if you have a financial interest in a company that is a party to the patent decision (unless your interest in all parties is \$15,000 or less) or if you have an interest in a company that is not a party but that may be affected by the patent decision (unless your interest in all parties and affected non-parties is \$25,000 or less). Because a patent is the grant of exclusive rights to a particular person or company with regard to a device, process, or design, any company that manufactures similar devices (or markets similar processes or similar designs), even if not a party to a patent, is considered to be affected by a patent decision concerning the device (or process or design).

Conflicts of Interest regarding Trademark Examiners – If you are a trademark examiner, you may not participate in the review of any mark if you have a financial interest in the registration applicant regarding that mark (unless the interest is in publicly-traded stock valued at \$15,000 or less in a company that is a party to the matter). Unlike patent cases, companies that compete with each other in a particular industry sector are not presumed to have a direct interest in the registration of a trademark or service mark of a competitor.

Use of Inside Information for Personal Investments – As a USPTO employee, you may have access to nonpublic information; it is important that you do not use any such information when making investment decisions and that you do not disclose such information to others.

Appearances of Bias (Non-Financial Conflicts of Interest)

Participation in Professional Organizations – If, in a personal capacity, you are an active member of a professional organization, such as a member of an association of attorneys or patent professionals, you will be barred from participating at USPTO on matters in which that organization is a party or is representing a party. If this will interfere with your USPTO duties, you should refrain from such activities or should seek advice from the Ethics Law and Programs Division. If you are serving with an organization, you must be careful not to

commingle your private and Government activities, such as by speaking at an organization event in your official capacity or while on Government time. If it is useful for your office to provide input to the organization, you may be permitted to serve as a liaison in an official capacity, but only if you do not also have a role with the organization in a private capacity. You may not serve in an official capacity as an officer or director of a non-Federal organization (unless it is a standards-setting body).

Authorization to Participate in a Matter Involving a Former Employer or Client – As noted in the summary of ethics rules, you generally may not participate in a matter if one of the parties is a former employer or client, or if one of the parties is represented by a former employer or client, for a period of one or two years (depending on severance payment arrangements). If it is important for USPTO that you participate in the matter, notwithstanding the potential appearance problem, special authorization to participate is available through the Ethics Law and Programs Division of the Office of the General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Commerce at 202-482-5384.

Gifts, Bribes, and Salary Supplementation

Widely-Attended Events – You may be invited to an event, such as a dinner, lunch, or reception, held by a company, organization, or government with interests in USPTO activities. You may attend such an event if: (1) the value of the invitation is \$20 or less (and total gifts you received from the person or firm inviting you will remain \$50 or less for the year) or your supervisor approves your attendance as in the interest of USPTO (and, if the invitation is not from the host, more than 100 persons are attending and the value per person is \$335 or less) and (2) if you are a political appointee, the invitation is not from a lobbyist or lobbying organization (unless it is a 501(c)(3) organization or a media company). To an event for which you received supervisory approval to attend, you may also bring your spouse or an accompanying guest if other persons invited are also allowed to bring a spouse or accompanying guest. However, you may not attend such an event if it is primarily entertainment in nature, such as a concert or sports event. A supervisor reviewing such a request for approval must carefully consider the benefit the agency will receive and determine whether there will be any adverse public reaction to a USPTO employee attending the event and, if so, whether the benefit outweighs the appearance of impropriety. The Ethics Law and Programs Division will provide a form for your supervisor to sign that describes all the factors that must be considered before approval is given.

Travel Gifts – A restriction on travel gifts to USPTO from entities other than 501(c)(3) organizations was revoked in late 2007 so the agency may now accept gifts from more sources. However, travel gifts are not permitted from individual companies, individual law firms, or organizations of attorneys, or from agency contractors or those with interests in controversial matters pending before USPTO. These restrictions are based on the Department's travel gift policy and USPTO's role in regulating the patent bar and the agency's quasi-judicial role in making legal determinations regarding patent and trademark

issues. If acceptance of travel from an organization composed of lawyers or from a company or law firm is important to the agency, an exception to this general policy barring such gifts may be obtained from the Under Secretary for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

Honoraria and Speaking Fees in Connection with Official Speaking Engagements – USPTO has authority to accept travel payments in connection with official speaking engagements from 501(c)(3) organizations, if not solicited and if the circumstances would not be likely to create an appearance of loss of impartiality in the operation of USPTO activities. However, a Department policy bars agencies, including USPTO, from accepting an honorarium in connection with an official speech or appearance.

Soliciting Gifts for USPTO Programs – USPTO may solicit, as well as accept, gifts (other than travel gifts) to support USPTO programs, provided that the gifts do not present an appearance of loss of impartiality with regard to agency programs or employees. This authority has been used in the past to obtain funding in support of conferences and similar events. However, because of the quasi-judicial nature of USPTO's activities, it is particularly important to avoid any appearance problem with regard to gift solicitations. Therefore, before soliciting gifts, you should seek specific guidance from the Ethics Law and Programs Division of the U.S. Department of Commerce at 202-482-5384.

Gifts from a Foreign Government – Due to a change in law in 2008, gifts from a foreign government of \$335 or less may be accepted and retained by an employee for personal use. Gifts of greater value are accepted on behalf of the United States Government. Prior to 2008, the value of gifts that could be retained was \$305.

Gifts from Lobbyists and Lobbying Organizations to Political Appointees – If you are a political appointee, you are required to sign an Ethics Pledge agreeing not to accept gifts from lobbyists or lobbying organizations (persons required to register under the Lobbying Disclosure Act and organizations hiring such persons), in most cases even if an exception applies under the general ethics regulations relating to gifts. This bar on gifts from lobbyists does not apply, however, to gifts from 501(c)(3) organizations or from media companies. However, if you are a political appointee, you may not accept from a lobbyist or lobbying organization: gifts of \$20 or less as well as gifts above that amount (unless an exception applies not related to the value of the gift); invitations to widely-attended gatherings (regardless of whether your supervisor signs and approval form); awards and honorary degrees; business meals overseas; and meals, lodging, transportation and similar benefits based on an outside business relationship.

Outside Employment and Activities

Service with Non-Federal Organizations – If you serve as an officer or director of an outside organization, such as a professional association, you may not participate as a USPTO employee on any matter that is likely to affect the financial interests of the organization.

This may preclude you from serving with organizations that are active in matters before your office. If it would benefit USPTO to have an official relationship with a private organization, you may be assigned as a liaison to the organization, in which case your service with the organization would be in an official capacity, rather than a personal capacity. However, you may not be assigned to serve in an official capacity as an officer or director of a non-Federal organization (other than a standards-setting body).

Representing Others Before Federal Agencies – Employees in USPTO, like all Executive Branch employees, are barred from serving as an agent or attorney for, or, if paid, otherwise representing, anyone before a Federal agency or Federal court. This generally bars any contacts made with the intent to influence Government action. However, you may contact other agencies in an official capacity if the communication supports an agency program, including contacting the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services of the Department of Homeland Security (the successor agency to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)) to recommend a residency permit for an individual whose presence in the United States directly supports a Department program. Such contacts may only be made to support an agency program and should be approved by a senior official in USPTO.

Political Activities

Use of Access to E-Mail – It is important that you do not send, or even forward, political messages using your Government e-mail account or your Government computer to access a private e-mail account. Such use of Government resources is an improper political activity and is the most frequent basis for referrals to the Office of Special Counsel for disciplinary action.

Misuse of Government Resources

Misuse of Information – You must be careful that you do not use nonpublic information for your own personal benefit or someone else's benefit, such as by using such information to make or recommend financial investments.

Protection of Information – As a USPTO employee, you must be particularly careful to safeguard nonpublic information to which you have access, including proprietary business information.

Employment Decisions by Political Appointees – If you are a political appointee, you were required to sign an Ethics Pledge in which you agree that any hiring or other employment decision you make is based on the candidate's qualifications, competence, and experience.

Seeking Employment and Post-Employment Activities

Restrictions regarding Patent Rights – After leaving service with USPTO, you will be barred for one year from applying for a patent or acquiring patent rights or interests in a patent (other than by inheritance).

Definition of “Senior Employee” – The definition of “senior employee” for purposes of post-employment restrictions means anyone receiving base pay equivalent to or greater than 86.5% of Executive Level II, which in 2010 is equal to or greater than \$155,440. If your base pay is this amount, you will be subject to the one-year “no-contact” rule and the restrictions on representing or advising foreign governments.

Post-Employment Work under a USPTO Contract – If you are senior employee, you will probably be barred from performing services for a USPTO contractor, if such services include any communications to USPTO officials. However, in some limited circumstances, where such communications are not substantive attempts to influence USPTO actions on behalf of the contractor or other members of the public, work as a contractor’s employee may be permissible. For example, services for a contractor retained to train new patent examiners has been approved. If you have a question about working for a contractor after leaving Federal service, contact the Ethics Law and Programs Division at 202-482-5834 for advice.

New Restrictions Applicable to Political Appointees – If you are a political appointee, you are required to sign an Ethics Pledge in which you agree to a number of restrictions that will apply after you leave Federal service. These restrictions, which do not apply to career Federal employees, are that:

- for the remainder of the President’s Administration, you will not lobby (provide services that require registration under the Lobbying Registration Act) any political appointee in the Executive Branch, or any admiral or general;
- if you leave Federal service to become a lobbyist or work for a lobbying organization, you will not seek or accept employment with a Federal agency that you lobbied during the prior two years;
- for two years after leaving Federal service you will not represent anyone before your former agency, which is USPTO (or, for the Under Secretary and Director, the Department of Commerce).

The requirement to sign an Ethics Pledge, and the imposition of these restrictions, are based on an Executive Order on ethics that the President issued on January 21, 2009.



CITATIONS TO APPLICABLE LAW

USPTO

Financial Conflicts of Interest

18 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 208; 35 U.S.C. § 4
5 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) §§ 2635.402-2635.403, 2635.502,
2640.201-2640.202

Appearances of Bias (Non-Financial Conflicts of Interest)

5 C.F.R. §§ 2635.501-2635.503
Executive Order 13490, dated January 21, 2009

Gifts, Bribes, and Salary Supplementation

5 U.S.C. §§ 7342, 7351, and 7353; 15 U.S.C. § 1522; 18 U.S.C. §§ 201 and 209
5 C.F.R. §§ 2635.201-2635.205, 2635.301-2635.304; 41 C.F.R. Part 304-1
Department Administrative Order 203-9
Executive Order 13490, dated January 21, 2009

Outside Activities and Lobbying the Government

18 U.S.C. §§ 203 and 205; 5 C.F.R. §§ 2635.801-2635.809

Political Activities

5 U.S.C. § 7321-7326; 5 C.F.R. §§ 734.201-734.702

Misuse of Government Position and Resources

18 U.S.C. § 641; 5 C.F.R. §§ 2635.701-2635.705
USPTO Agency Administrative Order (AAO) 202-735

Seeking Employment and Post-Employment Restrictions

18 U.S.C. §§ 207 and 208; 35 U.S.C. § 4; 41 U.S.C. § 423
5 C.F.R. Parts 2635, 2637, and 2641; 15 C.F.R. §§ 15.11-15.18; 37 C.F.R. Part 10
Executive Order 13490, dated January 21, 2009

*Prepared by the Ethics Law and Programs Division, Office of the Assistant General Counsel for
Administration, United States Department of Commerce – January 5, 2010*